THE NAVY.

Admiral Godon's Special Squadron in Search of the Stenewall.

The Arrival and Grand Reception at Havana.

Astonishment of the Spanish Mcials and Citizens at the Strength of the Monitors.

any one of Them Able to Destroy the Stonewall in Half an Hour.

Bulliant Balls and Receptions Given in 'Honor of Our Officers.

Return of the Fleet to Hampton Roads.

The Robel Commander Maury Wants a Special Parole.

Our Naval Correspondence. ORGANIZING A SPECIAL SQUAD

be evening of the 14th of last May the United tates steamer Susquehanna, Captain Alfred Taylor com-nanding, with Acting Rear Admiral Sylvanus W. Godon d, left New York for Fortress Monroe, there to per orders from the department. On Tuesday, he 16th, orders were rec ived detaching from the North stic squadron the formidable double-turreted Monito ck and the genboats Monticello, Chippewa and a Henry; and from the South Atlantic iter Canonicus and the gunboats Wando and habee; and organizing the whole jute a special squad-

edon, with the frigate Susquebanna as flagship.
The first named five sailed from Hampton Roads on e morning of Wednesday, the 17th of May, reaching on the 20th and Port Royal the following to Tando were added. The squadron, having coaled the on the morning of the 23d in search of the Franco wall, the capture or destruction of which was the pri-mary and, indeed, the sole, object of the expedition.

As rapidly as practicable the Special moved southward. the monitors, especially the Monadnock, nobly ploughing the brine and steaming finely against the Gulf Stream. The Monadnock is the best seagoing iron-clad affont, and accords in speed the average of our wooden vessels of

On Thursday, the 25th, an attempt was made to speak as steamship Guiding Star, from New Orleans, but she strilly avoided us, notwithstanding the making of signals, the firing of a gun, and the additional manifestations of featre to speak her, shown in the fact that the Chippewa turned about and followed her some miles. Such procefure on the part of an American vessel towards an American man-of-war, besides being disgraceful in the exone guiky of it.

but had surrendered to the Spanish authorities. This hem of news proved quite a dash to our hopes and exwas terminated by any means whatever, the prospect was that we had been cheated of our legitimate prize.

At two P. M. of Sunday, the 28th, the Cuban coast et the entire squadron lay in the offing in full view of the city of oranges and clears. The picture from the ground were mellow and majestic in the lambent light of the setting sun. The Cabado, El Morro and La Punta, ting. No vessels being permitted to enter or leave harbor between sunset and sunrise, the "Special" must needs drift about outside until the rising sun should

Early on the morning of Monday, the 28th, we pas slose under the walls of old Morro, and moved up the harbor in open order, the monitors following next after the flagging. The approach of an American fleet with monitors had been signalied from the tower of El Morro the previous day, and all Havana was on tiptoe to see these tron-slad monsters of the deep. The quay and shipping all along the city front were one dense mass of human beings—of all ranks, colors and conditions—who had come in wild haste, hatless and coatless, from bank and bus and broken's boards, from parlor, counting room and store, crying out in wild excitement:—"Look look!" "There come the monitors!" "How formidable they beat!" "Any one of them could whip the Stonewall in has than half an hour!" "Truly these Americans are day ha!" "Hurrah for the brave American nation!" Scarcely had the monitors anchored ere Dearborn covered boats by the hundreds fie ked from the chore, on other side of the pent-up harbor, bearing all des riptions of human freght, and much that beggared description, and swarmed around the monitors. The ferryder the walls of old Morro, and moved up

goets styled them in an effusion inspired by the eccusion.

THE STONEWALL.

But these were far less a matter of curiosity to us than the ronewall, which hay in an arm of the harbor, in full view from our anchora e, with little evidence of it is about her, and without a flag to tell her nationality. And what flag could wish propriety cover her? Not the robe rag which has fleated defiantly on land and sea for the past fear years; for the flashing sword of justice and the nearing artillery of righteous retribution have confound it. Not the red, yellow and red bonders bearing the royal crown and escutcheon of floats; for flyatoniams not her convernity. She is but an illegitimate enthries, without accumer, without home, without empring of sensual passion—a bestard child of a base ambitton, without country, without home, without sensor, and now without purpose.

Farticulars of the country, without home, without sensor, and now without purpose.

Farticulars of treason and sensesination hanging cover him head, decumed "discretion she better part of raisor," and made an ineffectual attempt to sell her to the Spanish authorities at Havan. Regarding her as a doubtful investment, there officials treated the proponition with merited cisclain, and stood aloof from her. Finding this scheme unprofitable, Page succeeds it with a second, in which he proposes to deliver his vessel over to the Spanish authorities on depone, in consideration of

As to the statements which have appeared in ordising journals to the effect that the Stenewall had been supplied with ammonition from El Morre by the Spanish authorities, the American Consul at Havana assures us that there is not one word of truth in them. Equally unbrue in the accompanying statement that the Stonewall had been purchased by a certain firm in Bavana for the sum of two hundred thousand dellars, and presented by them to the Queen. In short, the entire substance of certain Key West correspondence concerning her would seem to be the sheerest semantional fabrications.

VENTING THE RESILTANE.

Admired Godon and Captain Taylor visited the Stonewall, in company with the Captain General of Cuba, and found her far less formidable than she had been represented. They are agreed in the opinion that the Susquehanna alone would have proved more than a match for her as she was officered and manned, agit that the Susquehanna and Menadnock would nink her in loss than half 4s hour. Nor can she be considered seaworthy. Her officers, who are still varabonde in Bavana, dedlare that three times on her passage over they collected together their personal effects and valuables and had all the boats prepared for leaving her, she being almost momonarily expected to kink. Other competent judges-whe have visited her declare her very far inferior, even in offensive power, to the representations made of her, and that as a defensive battery she is little less than a complete failure. But quantum sufficit. The Stonewall has already received far more attention than she has ever deserved. Let us devote a few moments to better subjects.

deserved. Let us devote a few moments to better subjects.

THE RPPECT OF THE APPEARANCE OF OUR PLEET.

The impression produced by the visit of this squadron to Havana has been very marked. The Captain General visited the flagship and monitors in company with his entire staff, a token of respect that neither he nor any of his predecessors had ever shown to any foreign man-of-war. The fluency and elegance with which Admiral Godon commands the Spanish language gave him a power and an influence here that few could have exerted. The tokens of respect—amounting even to marks of distinction—paid by the Spanish officicials were public as well as private, and general as well as individual.

ADMIRAL GODON'S RECEITON.

On the evening of the 1st inst. the Admiral commanding the station gave a brilliant reception to the officers of the squadron, at which were gathered the beauty and ton of the Spanish society of the Island. Sweet mustic statefully discoursed, gave its charms to the occasion, and refreshments in rich variety abounded. This was followed on Friday evening, the 2d, by a dinner at the palace of the Captain General, given to Admiral Godon, his staff and the commanding officers of the vessels composing the squadron. This was elaborate, costly and sumptuous in the extreme. This occasion, too, was entivened by cheery notes of sweetest melody from the best band on the station.

Meanwhile the citizens were by no means idle. Numerous individuals of American intrests and sympathies dispensed their hospitality lavishly to such members of the squadron as could be secured by them at convenient seasons to receive it. These were entertained with less extentation, but with marked cordiality in the homes of the residents.

RECRITION OF OUR OFFICERS BY AMERICAF RESIDENTS.

the squadron as could be secured by them at convenient seasons to receive it. These were entertained with less ostentation, but with marked cordiality in the homes of the residents.

RECEPTON OF OUR OFFICERS BY ARKRICAP RESIDERTS.

Among these, the reception of William Pairchild, Esq., on the evening of Wednesday, May 30, deserves special mention. Mr. Fairchild is an American citizen to whose energy and enterprise Havana owes much of her improvements and prosperity. He has been chiefly instruHandiel is securing if he analysis. Transtructed passenger railway, extending the entire length of the city, on which first class American cars are drawn by splendid American horses. Indeed the very granite blocks that pave the streets he has brought from New York.

Every day during the estay of the "Special" at Havana the Boarborn covered boats continued to flock to and swarm around the monitors, the visitors strewing their decks with mangoes, limes, bananas, oranges, pineapples and convine Havana segurs. "Jack" says "God bless the Cubans!" and we all respond "Amen!"

The Hall ow the Great United States which here we were supposed to represent—was a magnificent ball given to the officers of the squadron by the Creole, or Cuban portion of the people, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., at a beautiful romantic spot, eight miles in the country, called Glorietta Marianno. This is said to have surpassed everything else of the kind ever race on the island of Cuba. The officers who could be spared from the squadron, some fifty in number, were meat at the landing by the committee with thirty carriages and volantes, in which they were conveyed to the spared from the squadron, some fifty in number, were meat at the landing by the committee with thirty carriages and volantes, in which they were conveyed to the spared from the squadron, some fifty in number, were race on the island of Cuba. The officers who could be spared from the squadron as mall yauding, entirely open on a rail" sufficed to bring us to the romantic spot, where were of that hall was bountifully laden with the fragrance of the trees and flowers which it had kissed on its way hither. Refreshments here too apperabounded, and were dealt out with a lavish hand. Wit and mirth ran

"And eyes looked love to eyes that spake sgain." "And eyes looked love to eyes that spake again."

The small hours stole on apace until the clock struck three, when exhausted nature began to assert ber.rights, and the guests to seek their homes. The orchestra again played "Yankse Doodle;" the Cubans gave three chees for "The Special Squadron," which were returned with three for "Havana Society;" and we returned to the cars, the evantes, the boats and the hammocks.

Eight days the "Special Squadron" has been in Havana; eight days devoted to securing the blessings of "peace on earth and good will towards men." The words of fraternal affection, the pledges of mutual friendship and the farewells have been given and received; and we are again homeward bound, a little the wiser and none the worse, we trust, for what we have seen and heard in Havana.

Admiral Godon's Official Despatch. Wassington, June 13, 1868.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Admiral S. W. Godon, dated on board the tagebip Susquehanna, Hampton Roads, June 12, in which he

val here this day, in company with the Monadnool Chippewa and Monticelle. The Canonicus, in tow of the Fahkee, was sent into Port Royal on the 9th instant, when abreast of that place, for coal, as she had less by one

In my letter of the 2d inst. I informed the department of the intended visit of the Captain General to the nonitors on the following day. He was accompani a number of barges and alarge staff, comprising most of the dignitaries of the place, and as he passed sheed of the dignitaries of the place, and as he passed shead of the flagship, on the way to the iron clads, was saluted by the former vessel. With very little urging the Captain General was induced to go on board the Monadnock, and after having thoroughly examined her the Canonicus was visited, and the party finally came on board this ship. I accompanied the Captain General in his large, and he remarked to me that in making these visits he was esting contrary to usage, if not to Spanish law; but he evidently desired me to understand that in doing so it was his wish to be masted in his attentions.

At my request we also visited the Stunewall, and the unfavorable light'in which that vessel appeared when contrasted with our own iron-close could not fail in making an impression.

ing an impression.

The squadron left Mevane on the 6th. Houses and where's were crowded to witness the departure of the monitors, whose movements created the greatest sur-prise and interest. The Monadaock I consider a perfect success. She has steamed along with this ship, has given no trouble and has caused me no anxisty. I will not be guilty here of bad taste by expressing my regrets at not failing in with the Stonewall at sea, in the midst of her destructive career, in order to prove with what case she could have been taken. I think it better that her end should have been the insignificant one it is. One-half the ferce at my tied to special grains. The Monadnock alone, I have already said, is her superfor in every way. I am happy to my we are without sickness in the com-

I enclose a characteristic letter from M. F. Manry formerly of our navy, received the day before I left Havana. The rebellion could hardly have well ended without a special parole to that gentleman.

rew instead of to himself, was agreed to, above named was advanced, the rain being as on deposit until some proper authority and her.

I government was immediately informed by General of the steps taken, and this incompanied with the recommendation that ill be delivered over to the United State on demand.

It read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat and laid down her arms. I am here without command officially, alone, and bound on a consider further resistance were than useless, I deem to captain General's pledge rives to Admiral the states of affairs upon the arrival of Admiral the states of affairs upon the arrival of Admiral the states of affairs upon the arrival of Admiral the states of the Stem, wait, with the advance of the Stem, wait of the St

eend your answer through my son, Celouel R. L. Madry, a paroled prisoner of war in Richmond. In the meanthme, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrenter had been formally accepted on the above named terms and conditions. Bespectfully, &c. M. F. MAURY,

Commander Confederate States Nav 7.

To Commander United States naval forces in the Sulf of Mexice.

The Fleet Off Charleston

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10, 1865.

The steam launch commanded by Mate Jacob Kemp January last, was swamped in a gale in Fripp's Inlet, a few miles north of Port Royal, on Monday last, but fortuwater, and cannot probably be raised again.

ADMIRAL DARLERES.

It is now rumored that Commodore John Regere will be rent to relieve Rear Admiral Dahlgren in the commune of this squadron; but no successor has yet been announced. Admiral Dahlgren, however, it is understood, has parnission to return, with his staff, without waiting for his successor. The steam sloop Pawnes, Lieutenant William Whitehead commanding, will carry the Admiral to Washington on his return, accumpanied by the steamers Donegal, Acting Master George H. Avery; the Geranium, Acting Master Henry Posse, Jr.; and the Iria, Acting Ensign H. B. Hawes.

HETCHNING GUNDOARS.

In addition to the numerous vessels already sent North

In addition to the numerious vessels already sent North from this squadron the steamers Norwich, Acting Master W. H. De Wolf; the Wissahickon, Lieutenant Commander Andrew Johnson; the Iron-clad Nantucket, Lieutenant Commander R. F. R. Lewis; and the cotton torpede boat Preston, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Churchill, have been ordered North, for sale or repair. Indeed, all our vessels, save the tugs and storeships, are soon to proceed to the various naval stations of the North.

Arrival of the Monitor Squando. The light draught monitor Squando, built by Mesers McKay. & Alders, East Boston, arrived here yesterda from Boston. Her convoy, the United States a Gettysburg, having got ashore on Watchbill Reef and Her machinery worked beautifully. After safely passing lyn, she struck on the reef off the Hook, Jackson str New York, and is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard leaking two to three inches per hour. She will proceed on her voyage to Charleston, S. C., as soon as the necessary repairs can be made.

The following is the list of officers on board:—
Acting Master Commanding—G. H. Leinas.
Acting Assistant Paymater—J. J. Thompson.
Acting Enrigas—Cornelius Bartlett, F. Mitchell, A. A. Franzes.

ranzea.

Engineers—Chief, C. R. Fleuring; First Assistant, A. McCanvell; Second Assistants, John Doyle, Thosomie; Third Assistants, George Bertram, J. J. Barrew Surgeon's Sleward, in Charge—Thomas Toole.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

General Grover and Staff Going North-General Sirge in Command of the District, &c.
OUR SAVANNAB CORRESPONDENCE.

SAVARNAR, June 10, 1865. ROWER GOING NORTH.

Brevet Major General C. Grover, commanding the dis-Ceneral Birge as district commandant, and by General Woodford in the command of the post, was ordered to the command of a coast district, which includes Daries torstown. Before assuming command there, however, he was, on his own application, relieved from duty in the department entirely. He goes North to-day, accompanied by the following members of his staf:—Captain Oliver Matthews, A. A. G.; Captain J. W. Dans, A. D. C.; Lieutenant E. B. Webster, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Theodore C. Otis, A. D. C. I feel i A D. C.; Lieutenant Theodore C. Otis, A. D. C. I feel it my duty to testify to the courtesy of General Grover and his staff to your correspondent ever since their arrival at Savannah—a treatment which was entirely disinterested, as, up to this time I never have been allowed to speak of them in praise, while I have had every opportunity to censure them if I wished. General Grover is a West Pointer, a thorough soldier, rather brusque to those who approach him without business, but attentive to all who really have business with him. Current report is that he is relieved for neglecting to thoroughly carry out the policy of the government in his district; but I have no information on this subject of an authentic character, and will express no views upon it.

of the city promise no views upon it.

THE MEN CONTAINANTS

of the city promise to be very popular. I have no acquaintance with General Birge, commanding the district; but he is spoken of as very affable and sensible. General Woodford I know to be an officer of remarkable executive ability, who has in the past year acquired a great reputation and rapid promotion in the department as Judge Advocate General, where his legal abilities were most useful; in the field operations of the Tuilifanty campaign, where he commanded his regiment gallantly in several actions; as commandant of the city of Charleston, and then as chief of staff.

OUR RETURNING VETERANS. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth

New York Volunteers. regiment arrived at noon yesterday,

ceded to the Soldiers' Depot in Howard street. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was raised in Schenoctady, and went to the field with nine hundred men. It retur with two hundred and seventy-five. Until the fall of

1863 the regiment was with the Army of the Potomac, and joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga. From that period it participated in the memorable campaigns of sherman. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment lost three hundred men. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Licetemant Colonel Commanding, A. H. Jackson; Major, W. H. Hoyt; Adjutant, Henry Palmer; Quartermaster, Henry Ramsay, Jr.; Surgeon, G. C. Douglas; Amisistant Surgeen, P. M. Murphy; Chaplain, Frank Fletcher; Company A, Captain B. S. Sheldon; Company B, First Licetemant J. D. Scott; Company D, First Licetemant J. D. Scott; Company D, First Licetemant M. Jone; Company K, First Licetemant John R. Boughton; Company F, Captain O, Griffin; First Licetemant H. D. Dillon; Company G, Captain C. W. Taylor; First Licetemant N. M. Vanantwerp; Company H, Captain D. W. Olcott; Company I, Captain B. B. Smith; Company K, Captain P. E. McMaster.

The One Hundred and Stateonth New

The One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Voluntee arrived home this afternoon and were welcomed by the ilitary and Fire Department. Eaton's and Dele butteries, which returned unexpectedly last week, were also included in the welcome. The streets were filled with people. Triumphal arches were crected in several streets. The houses on the route of the procession were decorated with flags, flowers and evergmens.

First Connections Light Battery.

The Pirst Consections Light Battery, Captain J. B.
Clinton, one hundred and forty strong, arrived last night, and quartered at the Battery Barracks. They will leave for Harriord to-day, to be mustered out.

The batteries G and H. First Rhode Island light artillery, left Washington yesterday on route to Providence, to be mustered out.

The Thirty-Third Massachusetts Regiment at Home.

The Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, who shared the grand campaign with Sherman, after doing gallant service in the Army of the Potomac, arrived home to day, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. This is the first veteran regiment which has reached Boston, the others being temporarily quartered at Readville and others being temporarily quartered.

The New Jersey Soldiers. TRESTON, June 18, 1968. The Eleventh and Twelfth regiments were handson

ntertained this ofternoon by the State authorities lovernor Parker, General McAllister, General Carmen colonel Scheonover and others made addresses. The National Loan. PHILADRIPHIA, June 18, 1268

The subscriptions to-day to the seven-thirty loan, telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to \$2,006,500—from the First National Bank of Norwich, Conu., \$55,000; First National Bank of New Bedford, \$50,000; Vermitys & Co., New York, \$125,000; First & Hatch, New York, \$261,100; Spencer, Villa & Co., Boston, \$100,000; Third National Bank, St. Louis, \$100,000. The Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., should have the credit of the sale of \$205,160 stated yesterday to have ben made by the Pirst National Bank of that city. The number of indiridual subscriptions for sums less than a hundred dollars

Boiler Explosion at Germantown · PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1865.

A boiler at Silsor Cook Company's hardware factory, at Germantown, exploded. The boiler house was demolished. No one mjured.

WASHINGTON.

WARFINGTON, June 18, 1865. IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO THE COTTON TRADE. derstood that arrangements were agreed upon to remove the twenty ove per cent tax on cotton, and that other matters in connection with the full resumption of trade with the South were determined.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI. The appointment of Judge Sharkey as Provisional Governor of Mississippi was made to-day. It is underood that he will carry with him invitations to Sol Yeager, brother of Judge Yeager, to become the United States District Judge, and Mr. Hamilton, of Mississippi, to take the Marshaiship.

The prosecution in the conspiracy trial has three or four more witnesses to examine: The defence has closed, and only awaits the report of the medical survey as to the alleged insmity of Payne. Arnold's father was permitted an interview with his son to-day, the former freely shedding tears.

TREATT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HON-

The treaty between the United States and the republic of Honduras is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. Honduras engages to open negotiations have relations for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to the government and citizens of the United States for all lawful purposes whatsoever, and, in consideration of thes concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction mpt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention

THE SHERMAN-HALLECK IMBROGLIO. Generals Hallock and Stoneman have written letter to the War Department in reply to the strictures upon nderstood to throw all the responsibility of his action in Stoneman to claim that by acting upon his own judg-ment he compelled the fugitive Jeff, Davis and his party to take up a line of march which resulted in his capture

by the troops sent out to head him off.

General Halleck has forwarded a defence of his con duct of affairs at Richmond, denying the charges of mal-

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERALS. General Terry, of Fort Fisher celebrity, succeeds Gene at Hallock in command of the Department of Virginia.

Major General Ord, the successor of Butler at Fortres
fource, has been assigned to the command of Oregon.

TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL MORROW. Brigadier General H. A. Morrow, commanding the famous "Iron brigade," of the Fifth army corps, having been ordered West to command a brigade there, has been complimented with a valuable testimonial of affection by the Ninety-first New York veterans, the regiment of his

TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Major General Parke, commanding in this department n the absence of General Augur, has issued orders open ing the trade in the fasurrectionary portions of this Dis-trict to all authorized to keep trade stores. HOTEL GOSSIF.

The Mexican Minister here is confident that the French will be driven out of his country before the close of the

Secretary Stanton takes his difficulty with Sherman very coolly, and has the advantage this time of keeping his Smper.

The fleavy loss of government property at Nashville is connected with a rumor that the Shaster will wipe out many doubtful office accounts, which now, of course

Several citizens of Savannah, including the old Mayor of the city, have arrived here to consult with President

Capitol prison, and have not yet applied for pardon, al-though it is expected they will do so.

the Navy, and was also partially endorsed by the late President, vis. : to employ some of our numerous surplus naval steamers as ocean mail packets forthwith, and to commence the work by establishing a line from New York to Galway. Here the experiment can be fairly tried, with quickest between the United States and Europe, and will nsure the earliest nows. It will secure all the emigrants the plan will be popular with their numerous friends in this country. The Secretary of the Navy reported to rersels applicable to ocean mail service, and their employ people than annual subventions by Congress to private companies, while it will be, at the same time, a judicious

ment that he had not previously been consulted about it. Minor Botts is opposing Governor Pierpoint. He is here to know the policy of the administration, and is ready to

The leader of the proposed Polish immigration to this country from Switzerland has arrived here to confer with the government upon the terms which will be no

PATAL BAILBOAD ACCIDENT. morning came in collidon with another train about three miles from this city this afternoon, on account of an imperfect switch. There were four or five killed and twenty or thirty wounded. Surgeons and ambulances have been sent out, but no particulars have yet been

In consequence of the continued indeposition of Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Clarence A. Seward, of New York, has been appointed by the President Acting American Secretary of State.

Neah Brooks, the Washington correspondent of the Saaramento Union, has been appointed Naval Officer, and ex-Congressman Thomas B. Shannen, Surveyer, for the port of San Francisco.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON NEARLY EMPTY. The old Capitol prices has been nearly cleared of pricesers, there being less than a hundred there at the precent time, and of this number the majority are sick

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

Hospitalities of the City Extended to Hon. Schuyler Colfan and Party-Indian Depredations, &c. BART LARR. June 12, 1565.

Speaker Colfax and party arrived yesterday morning, Speaker Colfax and party arrived yesterday morning, eight days from Denver. They were deflyed by Indian hostilities. The Indians attacked a Hormon train at North Platte Crossing, in sight of them, and at Eagle Creek station, a few hours after they passed, and killed or wounded all the stock tenders and soldiers.

The City Council and citizens met the party two miles from this city. W. H. Hooper, in a welcoming spe ch, and the hostifallities of the site. Mr. Colfax re-

extended the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Colfax re-piled, predicting a brilliant feture for Utah if her peoie prove true to the Union and obedient to the laws. To-night a meeting of three thousand people was atdressed by Speaker Co fax, Lieutenant Governor Bross,

The party remain here until hert Monday. General Conner has sent out troops to stop the Indian depredations, and will keep the mail runte open.

REORGANIZATION.

Important Proclamations by the President.

The Work of Reorganization in Progress.

Appointment of Judge William L. Sharkey as Provisional Gov. ernor of Mississippi.

vention to Restore the State to the Union. The Delegates to be Chosen by

He is Authorized to Call a Con-

All Laws and Regulations of the United

States to be Put in Force.

Loyal Persons Only.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade in All the Southern States East of the Mississippi.

The Ports of the South to be Thrown Open to Foreign Commerce on the 1st of July.

The Insurrection in Tennessee Declared Suppressed.

All Disqualifications Except the Penalties for Treason Removed from the Inhabitants of the State,

Proclamation of the President Appointing a Provisional Governor of Missis-

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the Premdent of the United States is, by th constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Missimippl in securing them in the enjoyment of a republi-

can form of government; duties imposed upon me by the constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people igstice may be established idomestic tranquillity restore the United States, and Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby ap point William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Provisi Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall rules and regulations as may be necessary and prope for convening a convention composed of delegates to chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to the constitutional relations to the federal govern-ment, and to present such a republican form of State the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrecelection that may be held hereafter for choosing degates to any tate convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have pre-viously taken and subscribed the each of annesty, as set forth in the President's precipitation of May 29, A. D. 1806, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the consti-tution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force im-

mediately before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so called ordinance of secession. And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under ple of the several States composing the federal Snion have rightfully exercised from the origin of the govern-

Pire That the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid. Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to

nominate for appointment assersors of taxes and col-lectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are author tred by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforegiven to qualified loyal persons residing within the distriess where their respective duties are to be performed. then persons residing in other States or districts shall be

the post offices and post routes, and put into execut on the postal laws of the United States within said dtate, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but it suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, a.c., from other States.

in which Mischelppi is included proceed to held courts within seid State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney General with ins ruot the proper efficers to libel and bring to judgtient confecution and sale property subject to confecu. Frak; Secretary, Charles E. Tuthill; Treasurer, Mattion, and entered the authinutration of justice within take P. Are in

said State in all matters within the cognizance and juris ction of the federal courts.

Sixth-That the Secretary of the Navy take | of all public property belonging to the Navy Departm within said geographical limits, and put in opera cation to said State.

force the laws relating to the Interior Department cable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

caused the seal of the United States to be affixed ne at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of

hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JORNSON. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation of the President Remov-ing Restrictions on Trade in the South-

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 29th of April, mercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louissana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupat whereas, by my proclamation of the 22d of May, 1868, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and, whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee that the insurrection heretofore existing within sale thereof the authority of the United States is undisp and that such officers of the United States as have their official functions.

President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and constwise inercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection—reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchas territory of the United States east of the Mississippl river-are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign with said ports, with tion and reservation aforesaid, be removed and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and aband military or naval forces of the United States, and die pose of such property as shall be directed by the Secre

The following articles, contraband of war, are except from the effect of this proclamation:—Arms, an tion, all articles from which ammunition is made, and

gray uniforms and cloth. surrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tensepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that poses," approved the thirteen day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or pairing any of the ponalities and forfeitures United States, or any of the provisions, restrict disablities set forth in my proclamation bearing lations for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be neces the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamatic affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore pass proclamation or arders issued by him during the afore said insurrection abolishing slavery, whether of persons ations heretofore made or issued are expressly

testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun dred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the

United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Salvador Pirates-The Fourth of July, de. July SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1866

The arguments in the Salvador piracy case were con

its finding to be publicly known until the President has steamer Colon have been held to answer before the county court on the charge of grand larceny. The evi-

dence does not clearly show what was the purpose of the intended seizure. Efforts are still quietly making to induce parties to enlist in the Emigration Association for Mexico.

Arrived steamer Brother Jonathan, from the Northern

coast, with \$155,000 in gold from Victoria, and \$192,000 The northern mines are reopening to trade, and begin

to yield largely again.

San France co, June 8, 1866. The overland mail has arrived, with New York dates of

Preparations are making here for the grandest celeb tion of the Fourth of July ever known on the Pacial

Arrived steamship Constitution, from Pane the passengers and mails from New York on the 17th of

New York Vacht Club Beview. The annual review of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday in the lower bay. The boats of the squadron received orders to be at anchor in the Horse Shoe during the morning, and have everything in readiness for the reception of visitors at eleven o clock A. M. The steams. Armenta, containing the guests of the club, start a from the foot of Debrosess street at tea o'clock, and arrived at the rendezvous a few minutes after eleven. On the arrival of the steamer the small bor is from the different yachts put of and conveyed the noisted sail and took a short cruse outside the Hock. At a signal each ya ht returned to its anchorage and roconveyed the guests on board the Armenis, where a splendid collation was prepared for them. The affair was

quite a plement one, and was heartily enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to be participants. Atkantle Boat Club, of Hobok n, held June 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; Presideaf, Theodore M. Tuthill; Vice President, William T.